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Melbourne, Australia.

CENSUS OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA.

4th April, 1921.

CENSUS BULLETIN No. 13.

Summary for the State of New South Wales.

Prepared under instructions from the Minister
of State for Home and Territories

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GENEALOGICAL BULLETIN, No. 13

Summary of the Genealogical Work of the Year 1909

CENSUS OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA, 4th APRIL, 1921.

THE STATE OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

SECTION 1.—INTRODUCTION.

1. Census Collection.—The Census of the State of New South Wales was taken as on the night between 3rd and 4th April, 1921, under the provisions of the *Commonwealth Census and Statistics Acts* 1905–20. The work of collection was carried out under the direction of the Commonwealth Statistician, the local organization being under the control of a Deputy Supervisor stationed in Sydney. Through the cordial co-operation of the Commonwealth Electoral Office the electoral organization was made available for Census purposes, and the Divisional Returning Officers were appointed Census Enumerators in their respective Divisions, the Census Divisions being made coterminous with the Federal Electoral Divisions. To assist the Enumerators, Sub-Enumerators were appointed to control operations in areas which in the main corresponded to the Electoral Subdivisions. These latter officers exercised immediate supervision over the work of the actual collectors. The Deputy Supervisor for the State was the Commonwealth Electoral Officer for New South Wales. The total collecting staff for the State comprised one Deputy Supervisor, 27 Enumerators, 346 Sub-Enumerators, and 3,129 Collectors, a total of 3,503 in all.

2. Tabulation.—On the conclusion of the collection the whole of the material was forwarded to the Census Office, Melbourne, for tabulation in conjunction with the data for the rest of the Commonwealth and its dependencies. In the main the tabulation has been carried out by the Hollerith electric tabulating plant installed for the purpose. Details in respect of (i) Ages, (ii) Length of Residence, (iii) Conjugal Condition, (iv) Birthplace, (v) Nationality, (vi) Race, (vii) Occupation, (viii) Grade of Employment, (ix) Cause of Unemployment, (x) Duration of Unemployment, (xi) Religion, (xii) Education, and (xiii) Schooling, have been compiled in respect of each of the Local Government Areas in New South Wales, Victoria, and Queensland, and the Parts of the Census Results containing this information are now ready for the Printer.

3. Summary of Census Results for New South Wales.—This bulletin presents in tabular form the summarized results for the State of New South Wales as a whole, relating to the subjects mentioned in the preceding paragraph. Where possible, comparisons have been made with corresponding figures from the Census taken in 1911. To the tables have been prefixed some brief comments and explanatory notes.

From the results given in the tables, it may be seen that during the ten years between the 3rd April, 1911, and 4th April, 1921, the population of New South Wales increased by 453,637, or 27.5 per cent.—from 1,646,734 to 2,100,371. The number of males increased by 24.9 per cent., and females by 30.4 per cent., with the result that the proportion of males to the total population declined from 52.1 per cent. in 1911 to 51.0 per cent. in 1921.

SECTION 2.—AGES (Table 1).

1. Age not Stated.—A satisfactory feature of the present results is the very small number of cases of failure to specify the age of the person enumerated, the total number of such cases being only 4,860, or 2.3 in every thousand. In 1911 the corresponding number was 8,293, or slightly more than 5 in every thousand.

2. Centenarians.—On the present occasion 11 persons, comprising 8 males and 3 females, were returned as being aged 100 years or over. The corresponding number returned for New South Wales in 1911 was 31, of whom 19 were males and 12 females.

3. Variation in Age Distribution.—Table 1 of the following Summary furnishes for quinquennial age groups an interesting view of the variation which has taken place in the age constitution of the population of New South Wales during the ten years between the Censuses of 1911 and 1921. With the exception of the age group 20–24, in which males show a decrease of 3,981, the population of New South Wales shows an increase, for both males and females, in each age group up to the century, though the increases vary greatly in their magnitude. An inspection of the table shows a surprisingly regular wave-like movement in the increments to the numbers in the various age groups. The groups 5–9, 30–34, and 55–59, mark the crests of the waves, while the troughs fall in the groups 20–24 and 45–49. From 65 years of age the increases fall away naturally, group by group, in harmony with the smaller numbers living at the older ages. The main causes of the wave-like movements are fluctuations in the birth rate, and in the net migration, which, themselves, indicate social or economic disturbances. Thus the comparatively small increase in the age group 0–4 as compared with group 5–9 reflects the arrest—as an effect of the war—of the increasing birth rate which had been noticeable for some years previously on the basis of quinquennial averages. The depression which is so marked in the age group 20–24 had its origin in the financial collapse of the nineties of the last century. In these years marriages were postponed, and immigrants, who, under normal circumstances, would have reared children to swell the numbers in this

group, were not forthcoming. The effects which are so marked in the age group 20-24 in 1921, were, of course, present in the group 10-14 in 1911, and were, therefore, instrumental in causing the increase in that group. The increases in age group 30-34, and subsequent groups, were, in a large measure, due to immigration, which was relatively very large during the years 1877-1886, and again during the years 1911-13.

4. Adults and Minors.—In general it may be said that the Census results indicate that the population of New South Wales in 1921 was more adult than was the case in 1911. In 1921 the number of persons aged 21 and over represented about $57\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the total population as compared with $55\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. in 1911.

SECTION 3.—LENGTH OF RESIDENCE IN AUSTRALIA (Table 2).

1. Number Unspecified.—As in the case of the age data, the number of instances in which the length of residence in Australia was not specified for persons born outside the Commonwealth was considerably less than in 1911, but much is still to be desired in this direction. In 1921 approximately 4 per cent. of such persons failed to supply the desired information, as compared with 8.3 per cent. in 1911.

2. Australian Born and Immigrant Population.—The figures in Table 2 indicate that the Australian-born population of New South Wales increased during the ten years by 395,548 persons, or 28.7 per cent., while the immigrant population increased in the same period by 58,089, or 21.6 per cent., so increasing the proportion of the Australian-born from 83.6 per cent. of the population in 1911 to 84.4 per cent. in 1921.

3. Variations.—The figures of 1921 bring into prominence the survivors of three periods of relatively heavy immigration. Thus the figures for residence groups 5-9 and 10-14 are composed of those persons who arrived during the years 1911-13, those for groups 35-39 and 40-44, represent the arrivals during the boom period of the eighties, while those for groups 65-69 and 40-44 represent the survivors of the gold rush of the fifties. A comparison of the figures for 1911 with the corresponding figures for groups ten years in advance in 1921 furnishes striking evidence of consistency in the returns for the two Censuses.

4. Length of Residence 0.—The figures given under "length of residence 0" relate to persons who had been in Australia less than twelve months at the date of the Census. This number is always relatively heavy, as it necessarily includes most of those persons such as crews of overseas vessels, overseas travellers, and others who may in general be termed "birds of passage."

SECTION 4.—CONJUGAL CONDITION (Table 3).

1. Headings Employed.—At previous Australian Censuses the headings used in this connexion were four in number, viz.:—(i) Never married, (ii) Married, (iii) Widowed, and (iv) Divorced. On the present occasion a further heading of "Judicially separated" was included. As however, there appears to have been some confusion as to the significance of "Judicially separated" and the difference between this expression and "Separated," it is not proposed to utilize the results, but to include all the persons so returned as "Married," thus conforming to the classification of previous Censuses.

2. Conjugal Condition Unspecified.—A total of 4,849 persons, representing about 2.3 per thousand of total population, failed to indicate their conjugal condition, as compared with about 1.4 per thousand whose condition in this respect was unspecified in 1911.

3. Married and Never Married.—Of the total population of the State, 1,218,631, or 58.2 per cent., had never been married, the proportion of males who were never married being 60.5 per cent. and females 55.7 per cent. Those whose marriages were still in existence totalled 783,730 persons and represented 37.4 per cent. of the total. In 1911 the number of married persons represented only 33.5 per cent. of the total population, while the never married represented no less than 62.3 per cent. Of those persons who, at the time of the 1921 Census, had never been married 55.7 per cent. were under 15 years of age, as compared with 51.4 per cent. in 1911, these proportions, however, were by no means common to the sexes, for, whereas in 1921 of the males who had never married 53.2 per cent. were under 15 years of age, the corresponding proportion of females was 58.4 per cent. In 1911 the proportions under 15 years of those who had never married were—males 47.9 per cent., and females 55.6 per cent.

4. Widowed Persons.—Of the total population 4.2 per cent. were in a state of widowhood in 1921, the proportion for the male population being 2.6 per cent., and for females 5.9 per cent. These results are almost identical with those for 1911.

5. Divorced Persons.—At the Census of 1921 the total number of divorced persons recorded in New South Wales was 4,609, as compared with 2,420 in 1911, an increase of 90.5 per cent. in the ten years. In 1921 there were 207 divorced males per 100,000 of male population as compared with 144 per 100,000 in 1911, while there were 233 divorced females per 100,000 of female population in 1921 as compared with 151 per 100,000 in 1911.

SECTION 5.—BIRTHPLACES (Table 4).

1. Birthplace Unspecified.—A satisfactory feature of these returns was the relatively small number of cases in which no return as to birthplace was furnished. Such cases represented, in fact, less than 3 per 1,000 of the population in 1921 as compared with 6.6 per 1,000 in 1911.

2. Born in Australasia.—As already noticed in reference to Length of Residence, the Australian born population of the State showed an increase during the intercensal decennium, and in 1921 represented 84.4 per cent. of the total as compared with 83.6 per cent. in 1911. The New Zealand born population

of New South Wales increased by 37.9 per cent., and represented a total of 19,256 in 1921 as compared with 13,963 in 1911; of the increase to the New Zealand born, slightly more than one-half were females.

3. Born in Europe.—An interesting item in this table is the increase shown for the ten years of persons born in the British Isles, the total of 205,369 in 1911 having grown to 260,246 in 1921. In view of the fact that many persons recorded in 1911 as from such birthplaces were of advanced age and would have died before the Census of 1921, the immigration from the British Isles during the decennium must have been sufficient to make good this fairly heavy wastage and give the excess of 54,877 shown above. Many of these arrived in the period of relatively heavy immigration in 1911-13, but from the fact that of the total increase of 54,877, in the number of persons resident in Australia who were born in the British Isles, 30,777, or 56 per cent., were females, it would appear that the British brides of returned Australian soldiers were an important element. The German born population of the State diminished from 7,241 in 1911 to 4,569 in 1921, while the French born increased from 1,347 in 1911 to 1,514 in 1921. For the whole of the European born there was an increase of 24,480 males, and an increase of 31,581 females, making a total gain of 56,061 persons.

4. Born in Asia.—The decrease of 414—from 11,463 in 1911 to 11,049 in 1921—in the Asiatic born population of the State is more than covered by the decline of 971 in the numbers of those born in China. On the other hand, those born in British India were more by 179, in Japan by 202, and in Syria by 89.

5. Born in Africa.—There was an increase of 757 in the number of African-born, the principal contributing country being the Union of South Africa.

6. Born in America.—The American born population increased from 4,424 to 5,232, or by 808, of which 385 were born in Canada, 342 in the United States of America, and 81 in other American countries. Of the increase to the American born 545, or 67.4 per cent., were females.

SECTION 6.—NATIONALITY, i.e., ALLEGIANCE (Table 5).

1. British Subjects.—Prior to the present Census a record of the population according to allegiance was not attempted in Australia, except in so far as a person was or was not a British subject. On this occasion all persons were asked to state their nationality, and the results disclose a total of 2,081,984 British subjects out of a population of 2,100,371. This shows that, inclusive of the 1,270 persons whose nationality was not specified, the non-British represented 8.8 per 1,000 of the total population. The corresponding proportion of non-British allegiance in New South Wales in 1911 was 9.9 per 1,000.

SECTION 7.—RACE (Table 6).

1. Distribution.—At the Census of 1921 the population of New South Wales comprised 2,082,418 persons of European race, 11,087 persons of non-European race full-blood, and 6,866 half-castes, i.e., persons of whom one parent was of European race and the other non-European. It will thus be seen that, combining the full-blood and half-caste population, the total non-European element represented 8.5 per 1,000. At the Census of 1911 there were recorded in New South Wales 11,507 non-Europeans of full-blood and 6,145 half-castes, representing 10.7 per 1,000 of the total population.

2. Chinese.—The numbers of full-blood Chinese in New South Wales have declined from 8,223 in 1911 to 7,250 in 1921, a decrease of 973 in ten years. Table 4 shows the number of persons, who, at the Census of 1921, were returned as having been born in China as 6,638. The difference between this number and the number of persons of Chinese race is due to the fact that some full-blood Chinese were born in Australia, and others were born elsewhere than in China. During the intercensal ten years Chinese half-castes increased from 1,132 to 1,433.

3. Syrians.—The number of full-blood Syrians increased from 1,194 in 1911 to 1,569 in 1921, and the Syrian half-castes increased from 45 to 204.

4. Hindus.—The number of Hindus recorded in 1921 was 1,153, or slightly less than in 1911, when the number recorded was 1,182. The figures relating to Hindus, however, are likely to be seriously affected by the numbers of lascars on board ships which happen to be in the State at the time of the Census. The number of Hindu half-castes increased from 136 in 1911 to 247 in 1921.

5. Other Races.—Of other races full-blood Japanese numbered 308 in 1921 as compared with 126 in 1911. Polynesians show a decrease from 343 to 330. Half-caste Australian Aborigines decreased from 4,512 in 1911 to 4,470 in 1921.

SECTION 8.—OCCUPATION (Table 7).

1. Unspecified.—As with most of the other inquiries, the proportion of cases of failure to specify occupation was much less on this occasion than at the previous Census, representing 4.8 per 1,000 in 1921 as compared with 7.1 per 1,000 in 1911.

2. Breadwinners.—The total number of breadwinners recorded in 1921 was 884,104, as compared with 718,820 in 1911. The proportion of females to the total of breadwinners was almost identical at both periods, being slightly over 19 per cent. Of the total male population 67.1 per cent. were breadwinners in 1921 and 68.6 per cent. in 1911, while 16.6 per cent. of the females were breadwinners in 1921 and 17.5 per cent. in 1911.

3. Industrial.—Of the total of 884,104 breadwinners recorded in 1921, 284,668 or 32.2 per cent. belonged to the Industrial Class, as compared with 28.9 per cent. in 1911. During the intercensal ten years the Industrial Class increased from 208,014 to 284,668, an increase of 76,654, or 36.9 per cent. for the period. Both in 1911 and 1921 the Industrial Class was the most numerous in New South Wales, and the increase in numbers for the decennium was also greater than in any other class.

4. Primary Producers.—Primary Producers constituted the second largest class, both in 1911 and 1921, representing 23.6 per cent. of total breadwinners in 1921 and 28.4 per cent. in 1911. Notwithstanding this proportional decrease there was a slight increase in the actual number for the class, the figures in 1921 being 208,710 as compared with 204,093 in 1911. The number of breadwinners engaged in Agriculture increased by 15,273 or 19.3 per cent. The numbers employed in Fisheries, Forestry, and Water Supply, though still relatively small, show very substantial increases. On the other hand, the numbers engaged in Pastoral Pursuits have declined by 10.2 per cent. and those in Mining by 16.8 per cent.

5. Commercial.—Next in numerical importance is the Commercial Class, which increased from 106,320 in 1911 to 138,744 in 1921. This class represented 15.7 per cent. of the total breadwinners in 1921 as against 14.8 per cent. in 1911.

6. Transport and Communication.—The number of persons engaged in employment connected with transport and communication increased from 61,964 or 8.6 per cent. of all breadwinners in 1911 to 84,519 or 9.6 per cent. of all breadwinners in 1921.

7. Domestic.—In the domestic class the total for 1921 was more than the corresponding total for 1911 by 8,309, of whom 6,421 were females. In 1911 approximately 10.2 per cent. of the breadwinners belonged to this class, whereas by 1921 the proportion had declined to 9.2 per cent.

8. Professional.—The Professional Class represented 8.8 per cent. of the breadwinners in 1921, as compared with 7.8 per cent. in 1911.

9. Independent.—The number classed as Independent decreased from 8,908 in 1911 to 7,997 in 1921.

SECTION 9.—GRADE OF EMPLOYMENT (Table 8).

1. Nature of Data.—Under the heading of grade of employment are given particulars concerning the number of persons employed in different capacities in the various branches of industry. The grades under which the statistics are published are five in number, viz.: (i) Employer, (ii) Working on own account, (iii) Assisting but not receiving wages or salary, (iv) Receiving wages or salary, (v) Unemployed. In addition to these categories provision is made for (vi) Grade not applicable, which consists mainly of dependants, and persons of independent means not engaged in gainful occupations, and (vii) Grade not stated.

2. Grade not Stated.—Of 843,421 persons to whom the expression "grade of employment" was applicable 13,877, or 1.6 per cent., omitted to furnish the desired information as compared with 1.8 per cent. in 1911.

3. Employer.—A feature of this table is the marked decrease in the number of persons returned as employers, the total for the State having fallen from 74,254 in 1911 to 47,931, a decline of 35.4 per cent.

4. Workers on Own Account.—In the case of persons working on their own account without employing paid labour the position is reversed, and there is an increase of nearly 95 per cent. The decrease in the number of employers mentioned in paragraph 3 above appears to be accounted for by the increase in the number of workers on own account, many of the smaller employers of 1911 having dispensed with paid assistance by 1921. It is probable also that the establishment of returned soldiers in small businesses and other ventures has tended to swell the number of workers on own account.

5. Assisting but not Receiving Wages or Salary.—This group consists mainly of sons, daughters, and other relatives of the principal who are assisting but are not on wages. During the ten years the number decreased from 25,256 to 11,320, a decrease of 55 per cent.

6. Receiving Wages or Salary and Unemployed.—In considering the extent of the Wage and Salary earning portion of the community, account should be taken of the persons returned as unemployed at the date of the Census since these persons are, ordinarily, earners of salary or wages who happen to be out of employment at that date. Combining the two grades for this purpose it appears that 648,430 or 31 per cent. of the total population of New South Wales belong to this class. Eliminating those for whom grade is not applicable and those whose grade was not stated, it may be said that 76 per cent. of the male breadwinners and 86 per cent. of the female breadwinners of New South Wales at the date of the Census belonged to the class of wage and salary earners.

7. Unemployed.—The total number returned as unemployed in 1921 was more than three times as great as the corresponding number in 1911, and it is of interest to note that these results are confirmed by figures collected by the Labour and Industrial Branch of the Bureau of Census and Statistics. Details concerning cause and duration of unemployment are furnished in the following sections.

SECTION 10.—CAUSE OF UNEMPLOYMENT (Table 9).

1. Causes Dealt With.—In the Census inquiry persons out of employment at the date of the Census were asked to give the cause of their condition under one or other of the following heads:—(i) Scarcity of employment; (ii) Illness; (iii) Accident; (iv) Industrial disputes; (v) Old age; (vi) Other causes. Of a total of 61,743 recorded as unemployed in New South Wales, 3,131, or approximately 5 per cent., failed to comply with this request.

2. Proportion Unemployed.—Adding the unemployed to those receiving wages and salary gives a total for the wage and salary class of 510,160 males and 138,270 females. Of these males 10.6 per cent. were unemployed and of the females 5.5 per cent. Combining the sexes, the unemployment percentage over all was 9.5 per cent. The Unemployment data collected quarterly by the Labour and Industrial Branch of the Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics gave for New South Wales an unemployment percentage of 13.6 per cent. for the first half year of 1921, but, as this figure excludes data from unions where employment is practically permanent, and, also, from casual employees, a close comparison of the results cannot be made.

3. Distribution of Causes.—For the two sexes combined approximately 50 per cent. of the unemployment recorded in New South Wales at the date of the Census was due to scarcity of employment, 28 per cent. to illness or accident, 3.5 per cent. to industrial disputes, 1.5 to old age, and 17 per cent. to other causes. Similar details are not available for 1911.

SECTION 11.—DURATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT (Table 10).

1. Nature of Data.—In the instructions accompanying the Census slips unemployed persons, that is persons who were out of work on Saturday, 2nd April, 1921, were asked to state the number of working days during which they had been unemployed. These results have been tabulated in detail and a summary for New South Wales is given in Table 10.

2. Duration Unspecified.—The number for whom duration was unspecified was much larger than was the case with most of the other items, and represented 17.1 per cent. of unemployed persons, being 16.9 per cent. for males and 18.7 for females.

3. Distribution According to Duration.—The results in respect of specified duration may conveniently be grouped into four periods, viz. :—Under five weeks, 24,299; five and under ten weeks, 9,395; ten and under fifteen weeks, 5,237; fifteen weeks and over, 12,254. Of the total of 51,185 cases for which duration was specified, approximately 47.5 per cent. were under five weeks, 18.4 per cent. from five to ten weeks, 10.2 per cent. from ten to fifteen weeks, and 23.9 per cent. above fifteen weeks.

SECTION 12.—RELIGION (Table 11).

1. Classification.—As the various denominations of the Christian Religion include about 97 per cent. of the population of New South Wales, the natural classification of the data relating to Religions would be the division between Christian and other. The main heads actually employed are (i) Christian; (ii) Non-Christian Religions; (iii) Object to State; (v) No Reply; (vi) No Religion.

2. Unspecified and Indefinite.—Of the heads indicated in the preceding paragraph three, viz., Indefinite, Object to State, and No Reply are very unsatisfactory from the point of view of completeness of information. At the Census of 1921 these represented 35,927 or 1.7 per cent. of the total population as compared with 36,680 or 2.2 per cent. of the total population for 1911. In the Christian group, also, there are three headings of an indefinite nature, viz., Catholic, undefined; Protestant, undefined; and Christian, undefined. For the Census of 1921 these three together totalled 42,634 or 2.1 per cent. of the Christian aggregate, as compared with 74,452 or 4.7 per cent. of the corresponding aggregate for 1911. There is little doubt that undefined Catholic, representing 20,240 in 1921 and 36,622 in 1911, usually signified Roman Catholic, and that the numbers so returned might, without serious error, be included under that denomination. Concerning those recorded as undefined Protestant, representing 20,360 in 1921 and 36,904 in 1911, no similar allocation can be effected.

3. Church of England.—The denomination with the largest number of adherents, and that in which the greatest increase was experienced both numerically and relatively, was the Church of England, for which a total of 1,027,301 was recorded in 1921, an increase for the ten years of 293,301 or 40 per cent. In the Church of England in New South Wales the male adherents predominate, though the excess of males in 1921 was not as great as in 1911. In 1911 the male members of the Church of England numbered 107.5 to each 100 female members, whereas in 1921 the proportion of males had fallen to 104.6 per 100 females. The adherents of the Church of England represented almost 50 per cent. of those whose religion was stated in 1921, as against about 45.5 per cent. in 1911.

4. Roman Catholic.—Combining the Catholic undefined with those returned as Roman Catholics the total for 1921 was 502,815, as compared with 412,013 in 1911, an increase of 90,802 or 22 per cent. As regards sex the masculinity has declined. In 1911 there were 102.3 males to each 100 females, whereas in 1921 there were only 99.6 males per 100 females. The Roman Catholic total, combined as above, represented 24.4 per cent. of the total population of specified religion in 1921 as compared with 25.6 per cent. in 1911.

5. Presbyterian.—Third in order of magnitude is the Presbyterian Church with a total of 219,932, or 10.7 per cent. of the total population of specified religion. During the decennium 1911–21 the number increased by 37,021, an increase on the 1911 figures of 20.2 per cent. In respect of sex there were 104.6 males to each 100 females in 1921, as compared with 111.3 males to each 100 females in 1911.

6. Methodist.—The Methodist Church of New South Wales had a total of 181,977 adherents in 1921, as compared with 151,274 in 1911, an increase of 20.3 per cent. during the ten years. The number of Methodists in 1921 represented slightly less than 9 per cent. of the total population. The number of females to each 100 males was 104.6 in 1921, whereas in 1911 the sexes were practically equal.

7. Other Christian Denominations.—The principal Christian Denominations in New South Wales other than those referred to above were, in order of numerical importance—Baptist, 24,722; Congregational, 22,235; Salvation Army, 9,490; Church of Christ, 7,941; and Lutheran, 5,031.

8. Non-Christians.—The only Non-Christian religion strongly represented in New South Wales was the Hebrew with a total of 10,150 in 1921 as against 7,660 in 1911, an increase of 2,490 or 32.5 per cent during the ten years. The number of persons stated to be of the Hebrew religion represented about 49 per 10,000 of the population in 1921, whereas in 1911 it was about $47\frac{1}{2}$ per 10,000.

9. No Religion.—In 1921 the number of persons stated to have no religion was 6,625 or 31.5 per 10,000 of the population, as against 2,952 or 17.9 per 10,000 in 1911.

13. EDUCATION (Table 12).

1. Information Collected.—The information in respect of education collected at a Census is necessarily meagre, and in Australia it has never amounted to more than a statement as to ability to read and write. The results are thus broadly a division of the population into three main groups, viz., (i) those who cannot read; (ii) those who can read but cannot write; (iii) those able to read and write. Group (ii) is so small as to be practically negligible, and group (i) consists mainly of children.

2. Education not Stated.—In 1921 there were 33,070 persons who failed to furnish the required information as compared with 34,629 in 1911, the proportion so unspecified in 1921 being 15.7 per 1,000 of total population and 21.0 per 1,000 in 1911.

3. Cannot Read.—The proportion of the population who were unable to read was approximately 16 per cent. at both periods under review. Of the 332,198 persons, who, according to the Census of 1921, could not read, 239,340 or 72 per cent. were under five years of age, and many of the remaining 28 per cent. were also children. Of the illiterates in 1911 about 78 per cent. were under five years of age.

4. Read Only.—Those returned as able to read but unable to write totalled only 5,587, of whom 5,291 were stated to be able to read English, while 296 were returned as able to read a foreign language but not to write it, and not able to read English. The corresponding numbers in 1911 were English, 5,705, foreign language 558.

5. Read and Write.—The number of persons returned as able to read and write English was 1,725,326, while 4,190 were returned as able to read and write a foreign language but not English. With the exception of New Zealand there is, probably, no country in the world so strikingly unilingual as Australia.

14. SCHOOLING (Table 13).

1. Numbers Receiving Instruction.—At the Census of 1921 the number of persons in New South Wales returned as receiving instruction was 427,513, or 20.4 per cent. of the total population, as compared with 285,955, or 17.4 per cent. in 1911.

2. Places of Instruction.—Of the places of instruction the State School occupies the foremost position in respect of numbers attending, the total of 300,271 State School pupils in 1921 representing 76.2 per cent. of the number for whom the place of instruction was stated. The corresponding proportion in 1911 was 74.5 per cent. Similar proportions for pupils at private schools were 19.7 per cent. in 1921 and 21.4 per cent. in 1911. The number returned as receiving instruction "at home" though not large at either Census, had increased during the ten years from 10,147 to 13,181, an increase of nearly 30 per cent. The figures relating to University Students show that the number of such students had more than trebled in the intercensal period.

3. Sex and Schooling.—Very little change has taken place in the proportion of the sexes attending State and private schools respectively. Such small change as there has been, however, shows a tendency towards a greater proportion of males attending the State schools, and a lesser proportion of males at private schools.

CENSUS RESULTS.

NOTE.—The figures contained herein are subject to revision on completion of the detailed tabulation.

1. State of New South Wales, 4th April, 1921.—Ages of the Population.

(Exclusive of full-blood Aborigines.)

AGE LAST BIRTHDAY.	4TH APRIL, 1921.			3RD APRIL, 1911.			INCREASE* DURING TEN YEARS, 1911-1921.		
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
0-4	121,529	117,811	239,340	102,003	98,863	200,866	19,526	18,948	38,474
5-9	118,284	115,140	233,424	85,137	83,120	168,257	33,147	32,020	65,167
10-14	104,166	101,434	205,600	79,136	77,998	157,134	25,030	23,436	48,466
15-19	88,476	86,702	175,178	82,981	81,015	163,996	5,495	5,687	11,182
20-24	83,333	88,753	172,086	87,314	82,850	170,164	- 3,981	5,903	1,922
25-29	87,361	91,155	178,516	76,430	72,390	148,820	10,931	18,765	29,696
30-34	92,215	88,157	180,372	64,228	59,896	124,124	27,987	28,261	56,248
35-39	79,737	75,886	155,623	55,121	50,708	105,829	24,616	25,178	49,794
40-44	66,785	62,275	129,060	50,940	43,455	94,395	15,845	18,820	34,665
45-49	54,723	50,727	105,450	46,638	37,583	84,221	8,085	13,144	21,229
50-54	49,235	42,587	91,822	39,345	29,964	69,309	9,890	12,623	22,513
55-59	41,877	35,034	76,911	27,544	20,905	48,449	14,333	14,129	28,462
60-64	33,694	28,411	62,105	20,023	16,352	36,375	13,671	12,059	25,730
65-69	21,737	18,131	39,868	15,370	13,014	28,384	6,367	5,117	11,484
70-74	13,030	12,017	25,047	10,611	8,585	19,196	2,419	3,432	5,851
75-79	7,698	7,430	15,128	6,658	5,242	11,900	1,040	2,188	3,228
80-84	3,402	3,367	6,769	2,719	2,223	4,942	683	1,144	1,827
85-89	1,251	1,297	2,548	771	783	1,554	480	514	994
90-94	281	290	571	185	241	426	96	49	145
95-99	40	42	82	35	34	69	5	8	13
100 and over	8	3	11	19	12	31	- 11	- 9	- 20
Not stated	2,639	2,221	4,860	4,490	3,803	8,293	- 1,851	- 1,582	- 3,433
Total	1,071,501	1,028,870	2,100,371	857,698	789,036	1,646,734	213,803	239,834	453,637
Under 21	449,943	439,138	889,081	366,827	357,931	724,758	83,116	81,207	164,323
21 and over	618,919	587,511	1,206,430	486,381	427,302	913,683	132,538	160,209	292,747
Not stated	2,639	2,221	4,860	4,490	3,803	8,293	- 1,851	- 1,582	- 3,433
Total	1,071,501	1,028,870	2,100,371	857,698	789,036	1,646,734	213,803	239,834	453,637

* Minus sign (-) denotes decrease.

2. State of New South Wales, 4th April, 1921.—Length of Residence in Australia of Persons Born Outside the Commonwealth.

NUMBER OF COMPLETED YEARS OF RESIDENCE.	4TH APRIL, 1921.			3RD APRIL, 1911.			INCREASE* DURING TEN YEARS, 1911-1921.		
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
0	11,830	9,084	20,914	13,063	5,645	18,708	- 1,233	3,439	2,206
1	3,921	6,973	10,894	7,083	3,764	10,847	- 3,162	3,209	47
2	962	1,050	2,012	5,318	2,682	8,000	- 4,356	- 1,632	- 5,988
3	826	728	1,554	3,974	2,063	6,037	- 3,148	- 1,335	- 4,483
4	1,355	1,357	2,712	2,248	1,036	3,284	- 893	321	- 572
5-9	46,505	35,516	82,021	6,724	3,147	9,871	39,781	32,369	72,150
10-14	25,940	13,165	39,105	7,142	3,265	10,407	18,798	9,900	28,698
15-19	6,272	2,969	9,241	7,610	4,597	12,207	- 1,338	- 1,628	- 2,966
20-24	6,929	3,218	10,147	18,856	12,417	31,273	- 11,927	- 9,199	- 21,126
25-29	6,623	4,195	10,818	26,943	17,545	44,488	- 20,320	- 13,350	- 33,670
30-34	16,173	11,382	27,555	17,030	9,926	26,956	- 857	1,456	599
35-39	22,380	15,497	37,877	7,043	3,820	10,863	15,337	11,677	27,014
40-44	13,272	8,692	21,964	4,954	3,112	8,066	8,318	5,580	13,898
45-49	5,286	3,252	8,538	6,766	4,901	11,667	- 1,480	- 1,649	- 3,129
50-54	3,124	2,327	5,451	7,393	6,038	13,431	- 4,269	- 3,711	- 7,980
55-59	3,689	3,158	6,847	7,081	6,182	13,263	- 3,392	- 3,024	- 6,416
60-64	3,430	3,483	6,913	1,953	1,990	3,943	1,477	1,493	2,970
65-69	3,170	3,412	6,582	754	820	1,574	2,416	2,592	5,008
70-74	852	999	1,851	919	923	1,842	- 67	76	9
75-79	307	355	662	105	152	257	202	203	405
80-84	248	284	532	34	34	68	214	250	464
85-89	37	55	92	3	9	12	34	46	80
90-94	5	8	13	1	1	2	4	7	11
95-99	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
100 and upwards	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Not stated	7,319	5,989	13,308	12,965	9,484	22,449	- 5,646	- 3,495	- 9,141
Total	190,456	137,148	327,604	165,962	103,553	269,515	24,494	33,595	58,089
Born in Commonwealth	881,045	891,722	1,772,767	691,736	685,483	1,377,219	189,309	206,239	395,548
Total	1,071,501	1,028,870	2,100,371	857,698	789,036	1,646,734	213,803	239,834	453,637

* Minus sign (-) denotes decrease.

3. State of New South Wales, 4th April, 1921.—Conjugal Condition of the Population.

(Exclusive of full-blood Aborigines.)

CONJUGAL CONDITION.	4TH APRIL, 1921.			3RD APRIL, 1911.			INCREASE DURING TEN YEARS, 1911-1921.		
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
Never Married—									
Under Age 15	343,979	334,385	678,364	266,274	259,975	526,249	77,705	74,410	152,115
Age 15 and over ..	302,574	237,693	540,267	290,076	207,628	497,704	12,498	30,065	42,563
Total Never Married ..	646,553	572,078	1,218,631	556,350	467,603	1,023,953	90,203	104,475	194,678
Married	391,844	391,886	783,730	275,428	276,216	551,644	116,416	115,670	232,086
Widowed	27,851	60,701	88,552	22,887	43,571	66,458	4,964	17,130	22,094
Divorced	2,214	2,395	4,609	1,230	1,190	2,420	984	1,205	2,189
Not stated	3,039	1,810	4,849	1,803	456	2,259	1,236	1,354	2,590
Total	1,071,501	1,028,870	2,100,371	857,698	789,036	1,646,734	213,803	239,834	453,637

4. State of New South Wales, 4th April, 1921.—Birthplaces of the Population.

(Exclusive of full-blood Aborigines.)

BIRTHPLACE.	4TH APRIL, 1921.			3RD APRIL, 1911.			INCREASE* DURING TEN YEARS, 1911-1921.		
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
Australasia—									
Australia	881,045	891,722	1,772,767	691,736	685,483	1,377,219	189,309	206,239	395,548
New Zealand	9,904	9,352	19,256	7,296	6,667	13,963	2,608	2,685	5,293
Other (a)	93	140	233	(b)	(b)	(b)	93	140	233
Total, Australasia ..	891,042	901,214	1,792,256	699,032	692,150	1,391,182	192,010	209,064	401,074
Europe—									
British Isles	145,793	114,453	260,246	121,693	83,676	205,369	24,100	30,777	54,877
Denmark	1,260	316	1,576	1,083	214	1,297	177	102	279
France	841	673	1,514	935	412	1,347	— 94	261	167
Germany	3,240	1,329	4,569	5,323	1,918	7,241	— 2,083	— 589	— 2,672
Greece	1,394	186	1,580	764	58	822	630	128	758
Italy	1,515	559	2,074	1,332	391	1,723	183	168	351
Norway	900	79	979	964	68	1,032	— 64	11	— 53
Russia	1,036	401	1,437	1,218	318	1,536	— 182	83	— 99
Sweden	1,590	124	1,714	1,679	118	1,797	— 89	6	— 83
Switzerland	370	165	535	340	102	442	30	63	93
Other	3,094	908	4,002	1,222	337	1,559	1,872	571	2,443
Total, Europe	161,033	119,193	280,226	136,553	87,612	224,165	24,480	31,581	56,061
Asia—									
British India	1,819	642	2,461	1,764	518	2,282	55	124	179
China	6,477	161	6,638	7,509	100	7,609	— 1,032	61	— 971
Japan	302	39	341	125	14	139	177	25	202
Syria	474	370	844	448	307	755	26	63	89
Other	515	250	765	540	138	678	— 25	112	87
Total, Asia	9,587	1,462	11,049	10,386	1,077	11,463	— 799	385	— 414
Africa—									
Union of South Africa ..	1,154	1,010	2,164	826	765	1,591	328	245	573
Other	350	242	592	261	147	408	89	95	184
Total, Africa	1,504	1,252	2,756	1,087	912	1,999	417	340	757
America—									
Canada	1,035	482	1,517	852	280	1,132	183	202	385
United States of America ..	1,934	1,142	3,076	1,844	890	2,734	90	252	342
Other	405	234	639	415	143	558	— 10	91	81
Total, America	3,374	1,858	5,232	3,111	1,313	4,424	263	545	808
Polynesia	874	790	1,664	676	528	1,204	198	262	460
At Sea	676	619	1,295	817	662	1,479	— 141	— 43	— 184
Unspecified	3,411	2,482	5,893	6,036	4,782	10,818	— 2,625	— 2,300	— 4,925
Total, all Birthplaces ..	1,071,501	1,028,870	2,100,371	857,698	789,036	1,646,734	213,803	239,834	453,637

(a) Includes Norfolk Island, Papua, and the Territory of New Guinea.

(b) In 1911 Norfolk Island was included in New South Wales; Papua and the Territory of New Guinea were included in Polynesia.

* Minus sign (—) denotes decrease.

5. State of New South Wales, 4th April, 1921.—Nationality (i.e., Allegiance) of the Population.

(Exclusive of full-blood Aborigines.)

NATIONALITY.	4TH APRIL, 1921.			NATIONALITY.	4TH APRIL, 1921.		
	Males.	Females.	Persons.		Males.	Females.	Persons.
British	1,056,373	1,025,611	2,081,984	Foreign—continued.			
Foreign—				Japanese	274	17	291
Austrian	69	14	83	Jugo-Slavian	51	10	61
Belgian	96	51	147	Norwegian	355	23	378
Bulgarian	20	3	23	Polish	174	79	253
Chinese	5,987	118	6,105	Russian	584	194	778
Czecho-Slovakian	62	12	74	Spanish	77	22	99
Danish	362	99	461	Swedish	506	25	531
Dutch	303	101	404	Swiss	181	70	251
Finnish	221	19	240	Turkish	31	10	41
French	610	581	1,191	United States of America	1,222	461	1,683
German	684	256	940	Other	456	187	643
Greek	1,137	142	1,279	Not stated	788	482	1,270
Hungarian	12	4	16	Total, Foreign	15,128	3,259	18,387
Italian	866	279	1,145	Grand Total	1,071,501	1,028,870	2,100,371

6. State of New South Wales, 4th April, 1921.—Population According to Race.

(Exclusive of full-blood Aborigines.)

RACE.	4TH APRIL, 1921.			3RD APRIL, 1911.			INCREASE* DURING TEN YEARS, 1911-1921.		
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
European Race	1,058,238	1,024,180	2,082,418	844,014	785,068	1,629,082	214,224	239,112	453,336
Non-European Full-blood—									
Afghan	38	2	40	(a) 50	(a) 2	(a) 52	— 12	..	— 12
Chinese	6,858	392	7,250	7,939	284	8,223	— 1,081	108	— 973
Cingalese	49	12	61	89	13	102	— 40	1	— 41
Hindu	1,065	88	1,153	1,119	63	1,182	— 54	25	— 29
Japanese	289	19	308	119	7	126	— 170	12	— 182
Malay	17	3	20	28	1	29	— 11	2	— 9
Negro	50	7	57	134	23	157	— 84	16	— 100
Polynesian	271	59	330	301	42	343	— 30	17	— 13
Syrian	834	735	1,569	654	540	1,194	180	195	375
Other	261	38	299	74	25	99	187	13	200
Total, Full-blood	9,732	1,355	11,087	10,507	1,000	11,507	— 775	355	— 420
Half-caste—									
Australian Aboriginal	2,318	2,152	4,470	2,335	2,177	4,512	— 17	25	— 42
Chinese	728	705	1,433	561	571	1,132	167	134	301
Hindu	124	123	247	72	64	136	52	59	111
Japanese	37	43	80	19	13	32	18	30	48
Malay	2	3	5	9	2	11	— 7	1	— 6
Negro	58	47	105	95	71	166	— 37	24	— 61
Polynesian	67	99	166	35	35	70	32	64	96
Syrian	103	101	204	20	25	45	83	76	159
Other	94	62	156	31	10	41	63	52	115
Total, Half-caste	3,531	3,335	6,866	3,177	2,968	6,145	354	367	721
Grand Total	1,071,501	1,028,870	2,100,371	857,698	789,036	1,646,734	213,803	239,834	453,637

(a) Afghans and Baluchis.

* Minus sign (—) denotes decrease.

7. State of New South Wales, 4th April, 1921.—Occupations of the Population.

(Exclusive of full-blood Aborigines.)

CLASS OF OCCUPATION.	4TH APRIL, 1921.			3RD APRIL, 1911.			INCREASE* DURING TEN YEARS, 1911-1921.		
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
Professional	48,543	29,233	77,776	36,763	19,377	56,140	11,780	9,856	21,636
Domestic	20,786	60,904	81,690	18,898	54,483	73,381	1,888	6,421	8,309
Commercial	107,474	31,270	138,744	88,208	18,112	106,320	19,266	13,158	32,424
Transport and Communica- tion—									
On Railways	26,003	418	26,421	16,946	259	17,205	9,057	159	9,216
On Roads	25,196	209	25,405	18,916	61	18,977	6,280	148	6,428
On Seas and Rivers ..	21,090	396	21,486	17,488	146	17,634	3,602	250	3,852
Post and Telegraph ..	8,984	1,655	10,639	6,861	1,131	7,992	2,123	524	2,647
Others	553	15	568	156	..	156	397	15	412
Total, Transport and Communication ..	81,826	2,693	84,519	60,367	1,597	61,964	21,459	1,096	22,555
Industrial—									
Manufacturing	131,224	37,147	168,371	95,559	35,376	130,935	35,665	1,771	37,436
Building	39,711	161	39,872	33,535	27	33,562	6,176	134	6,310
Earthworks	11,020	15	11,035	10,873	1	10,874	147	14	161
Disposal of Dead and Refuse	4,434	31	4,465	2,309	10	2,319	2,125	21	2,146
Undefined Industrial ..	57,473	3,452	60,925	29,645	679	30,324	27,828	2,773	30,601
Total, Industrial ..	243,862	40,806	284,668	171,921	36,093	208,014	71,941	4,713	76,654
Primary Producers—									
Agricultural	93,598	910	94,508	77,599	1,636	79,235	15,999	— 726	15,273
Pastoral	63,525	2,044	65,569	69,724	3,266	72,990	— 6,199	— 1,222	— 7,421
Trapping, &c.	1,692	9	1,701	1,981	9	1,990	— 289	..	— 289
Fisheries	2,155	35	2,190	1,524	4	1,528	631	31	662
Forestry	7,691	33	7,724	6,358	6	6,364	1,333	27	1,360
Water Supply	4,055	46	4,101	2,406	6	2,412	1,649	40	1,689
Mining and Quarrying ..	32,841	76	32,917	39,551	23	39,574	— 6,710	53	— 6,657
Total, Primary Pro- ducers	205,557	3,153	208,710	199,143	4,950	204,093	6,414	— 1,797	4,617
Independent	5,121	2,876	7,997	5,507	3,401	8,908	— 386	— 525	— 911
Total, Breadwinners	713,169	170,935	884,104	580,807	138,013	718,820	132,362	32,922	165,284
Dependants	349,789	856,463	1,206,252	265,731	650,480	916,211	84,058	205,983	290,041
Unspecified	8,543	1,472	10,015	11,160	543	11,703	— 2,617	929	— 1,688
Grand Total	1,071,501	1,028,870	2,100,371	857,698	789,036	1,646,734	213,803	239,834	453,637

* Minus sign (—) denotes decrease.

8. State of New South Wales, 4th April, 1921.—Grade of Employment.

(Exclusive of full-blood Aborigines.)

GRADE.	4TH APRIL, 1921.			3RD APRIL, 1911.			INCREASE* DURING TEN YEARS, 1911-1921.		
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
Employer	44,706	3,225	47,931	68,582	5,672	74,254	— 23,876	— 2,447	— 26,323
Working on own account ..	104,485	17,378	121,863	49,676	12,827	62,503	54,809	4,551	59,360
Assisting, but not receiving wages or salary ..	9,712	1,608	11,320	20,387	4,869	25,256	— 10,675	— 3,261	— 13,936
Receiving wages or salary ..	456,068	130,619	586,687	393,616	101,815	495,431	62,452	28,804	91,256
Unemployed	54,092	7,651	61,743	16,210	2,700	18,910	37,882	4,951	42,833
Grade not applicable ..	391,522	865,428	1,256,950	298,038	660,030	958,068	93,484	205,398	298,882
Grade not stated ..	10,916	2,961	13,877	11,189	1,123	12,312	— 273	1,838	1,565
Total	1,071,501	1,028,870	2,100,371	857,698	789,036	1,646,734	213,803	239,834	453,637

* Minus sign (—) denotes decrease.

9. State of New South Wales, 4th April, 1921.—Causes of Unemployment.
(Exclusive of full-blood Aborigines.)

PARTICULARS.	Scarcity of Employment.	Illness.	Accident.	Industrial Dispute.	Old Age.	Other Cause.	Cause Not Stated.	Total.
Males	27,169	11,163	1,754	2,068	836	8,450	2,652	54,092
Females	2,135	3,410	98	51	27	1,451	479	7,651
Persons	29,304	14,573	1,852	2,119	863	9,901	3,131	61,743

NOTE.—Similar details not available from the Census of 1911.

10. State of New South Wales, 4th April, 1921.—Duration of Unemployment.
(Exclusive of full-blood Aborigines.)

DURATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT IN WORKING DAYS.	4TH APRIL, 1921.			DURATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT IN WORKING DAYS.	4TH APRIL, 1921.		
	Males.	Females.	Persons.		Males.	Females.	Persons.
Under 10	8,204	1,208	9,412	70-79	1,605	235	1,840
10-19	7,669	1,012	8,681	80-89	806	121	927
20-29	5,458	748	6,206	90 and over	10,816	1,438	12,254
30-39	4,184	600	4,784	Not stated	9,130	1,428	10,558
40-49	2,526	350	2,876				
50-59	1,522	213	1,735				
60-69	2,172	298	2,470	Total	54,092	7,651	61,743

NOTE.—Similar details not available from the Census of 1911.

11. State of New South Wales, 4th April, 1921.—Religions of the Population.
(Exclusive of full-blood Aborigines.)

RELIGION.	4TH APRIL, 1921.			3RD APRIL, 1911.*			INCREASE* DURING TEN YEARS, 1911-1921.		
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
CHRISTIAN.									
Baptist	11,670	13,052	24,722	9,891	10,788	20,679	1,779	2,264	4,043
Catholic, Roman	240,551	242,024	482,575	190,122	185,269	375,391	50,429	56,755	107,184
Catholic, Undefined	10,313	9,927	20,240	18,214	18,408	36,622	— 7,901	— 8,481	— 16,382
Church of Christ	3,646	4,295	7,941	2,865	3,547	6,412	781	748	1,529
Church of England	525,204	502,097	1,027,301	380,324	353,676	734,000	144,880	148,421	293,301
Congregational	10,465	11,770	22,235	10,888	11,767	22,655	— 423	3	— 420
Independent									
Lutheran	3,296	1,735	5,031	4,824	2,263	7,087	— 1,528	— 528	— 2,056
Methodist	88,950	93,027	181,977	75,512	75,762	151,274	13,438	17,265	30,703
Presbyterian	112,439	107,493	219,932	96,354	86,557	182,911	16,085	20,936	37,021
Protestant, Undefined	11,434	8,926	20,360	21,309	15,595	36,904	— 9,875	— 6,669	— 16,544
Salvation Army	4,435	5,055	9,490	3,475	3,938	7,413	960	1,117	2,077
Seventh Day Adventist	1,802	2,535	4,337	806	1,193	1,999	996	1,342	2,338
Unitarian	374	248	622	512	332	844	— 138	— 84	— 222
Other Christian	7,489	6,911	14,400	4,850	4,362	9,212	2,639	2,549	5,188
Christian, Undefined	1,112	922	2,034	538	388	926	574	534	1,108
Total, Christian	1,033,180	1,010,017	2,043,197	820,484	773,845	1,594,329	212,696	236,172	448,868
NON-CHRISTIAN.									
Buddhist	145	12	157	437	41	448	— 292	1	— 291
Chinese	1,928	36	1,964	1,839	13	1,852	89	23	112
Confucian	651	18	669	1,198	6	1,204	— 547	12	— 535
Hebrew	5,395	4,755	10,150	4,062	3,598	7,660	1,333	1,157	2,490
Mohammedan	645	47	692	776	43	819	— 131	4	— 127
Others, Non-Christian	707	283	990	653	137	790	54	146	200
Total, Non-Christian	9,471	5,151	14,622	8,965	3,808	12,773	506	1,343	1,849
INDEFINITE	4,634	2,313	6,947	3,068	1,143	4,211	1,566	1,170	2,736
NO RELIGION	5,228	1,397	6,625	2,471	481	2,952	2,757	916	3,673
OBJECT TO STATE	8,545	4,401	12,946	14,989	6,997	21,986	— 6,444	— 2,596	— 9,040
NO REPLY	10,443	5,591	16,034	7,721	2,762	10,483	2,722	2,829	5,551
Grand Total	1,071,501	1,028,870	2,100,371	857,698	789,036	1,646,734	213,803	239,834	453,637

* Minus sign (—) denotes decrease.

12. State of New South Wales, 4th April, 1921.—Education of the Population.

(Exclusive of full-blood Aborigines.)

PARTICULARS.	4TH APRIL, 1921.			3RD APRIL, 1911.			INCREASE* DURING TEN YEARS, 1911-1921.		
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
Cannot Read—									
Under 5 years of age ..	121,529	117,811	239,340	102,003	98,863	200,866	19,526	18,948	38,474
Over 5 years of age ..	51,302	41,556	92,858	32,212	24,945	57,157	19,090	16,611	35,701
English Language—									
Read and write ..	875,514	849,812	1,725,326	696,258	645,022	1,341,280	179,256	204,790	384,046
Read only ..	2,676	2,615	5,291	2,565	3,140	5,705	111	— 525	— 414
Foreign Language only—									
Read and write ..	3,595	595	4,190	5,889	650	6,539	— 2,294	— 55	— 2,349
Read only ..	218	78	296	497	61	558	— 279	17	— 262
Not stated ..	16,667	16,403	33,070	18,274	16,355	34,629	— 1,607	48	— 1,559
Grand Total ..	1,071,501	1,028,870	2,100,371	857,698	789,036	1,646,734	213,803	239,834	453,637

* Minus sign (—) denotes decrease.

13. State of New South Wales, 4th April, 1921.—Population Recorded as Receiving Instruction at Date of Census.

(Exclusive of full-blood Aborigines.)

RECEIVING INSTRUCTION AT—	4TH APRIL, 1921.			3RD APRIL, 1911.			INCREASE DURING TEN YEARS, 1911-1921.		
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
State School ..	a157,073	a143,198	a300,271	107,015	98,754	205,769	50,058	44,444	94,502
Private School ..	35,199	42,354	77,553	26,975	32,228	59,203	8,224	10,126	18,350
Home ..	6,081	7,100	13,181	4,617	5,530	10,147	1,464	1,570	3,034
University ..	2,122	812	2,934	762	171	933	1,360	641	2,001
School—not stated ..	17,101	16,473	33,574	4,792	5,111	9,903	12,309	11,362	23,671
Total ..	217,576	209,937	427,513	144,161	141,794	285,955	73,415	68,143	141,558

(a) Includes 6,512 males and 2,394 females receiving instruction at Technical Schools, for which no details from the Census of 3rd April, 1911, are available.

CHAS. H. WICKENS,
Commonwealth Statistician.Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics,
Melbourne, 6th December, 1922.